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### Business Notices.

After a sleepless night, use Dr. Slegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS to tone up your system. All Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00;

none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1894.

# TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Edinburgh, reaffirmed his intention to work for Irish Home Rule, and accused "The Times" of wilfully misrepresenting his recent utterances on the subject in the House of Lords; John Morley reassured a delegation of Irish leaders as to the outlook for Home Rule. - The opposition of the Conservatives in the Reichstag may defeat Dr. Miquel's scheme of financial reforms. A number of European Powers have agreed to take action against Anarchists. - Oxford won the annual boat race with Cambridge by three and one-half lengths.

Congress.-Only the House in session: The Sundry Civil bill was further discussed. The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report the Tariff bill Tuesday or Wednesday, debate to begin April 2. - The Senate Committee on Printing heard more testimony relative to "The Patent Office Gazette" contract.

Domestic.-Governor Waite asked the Supreme Court of Colorado to decide the points at issue between himself and the Denver Police Board; he also ordered the State troops to march upon Cripple Creek to suppress disorder among the miners there. ==== Republican leaders from all parts of the State spoke at the dinner of the Buffalo Republican League. - The defence of Colonel Breckinridge in the Pollard breach of promise case was outlined. — Gloucester, Mass., was visited by a fire which destroyed \$125,000 worth of property. - An attendant of the Buffalo State Hospital threatened to make damaging revelations regarding the management of the institution.

City and Suburban.-The Senate Committee which is investigating the Police Department heard additional testimony on police interference at the polls; John W. Goff will serve as counsel when the election part of the inquiry is ended. St. Patrick's Day was observed with a big parade and several dinners. - Miss Martha J. Fuller, a stenographer, was found in a Nassau-st, office dying from a bullet wound in her head. - A woman was killed by a Thirdave. cable car. Stocks opened strong and drew up the bill; and so far as it is possible and the trading was strictly professional.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and threatening rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 43; average,

One evidence of the abnormal activity of the Sugar Trust in rushing the Cuban erop of sugar into the hands of retiners was shown yesterday by the withdrawal of \$250,000 in gold for shipment to Cuba. This was understood to have been for the payment of debts which have usually been settled by the purchase of Spanish gold in France. This course has been interrupted, however, by the advance in exchange on London and Paris.

Ireland's green banner fluttered from the roofs and windows of many of our public buildings yesterday in honor of the festival of St. Patrick, and our City Hall in particular was gayly decked out with bunting, the emeraldhued flag occupying a conspicuous position. The compliment thus paid to our fellow-citizens of Irish origin was all the more appreciated, owing to the opposition in many quarters to the pracflying any but American colors from public buildings sentiments which led Mayor Schieren to prohibit the display yesterday of the Irish flag on the City Hall of Brooklyn.

More than half a century has elapsed since the annual boat race between the English unlversities of Oxford and Cambridge was first instituted, and while its popularity is stated to have in a measure declined, it still continues to be regarded as one of the principal events of the sporting year-of particular importance to those interested in rowing throughout the civilized world. Yesterday morning the lifty-first race of the series was rowed over the usual fourand-a-half-mile course on the Thames, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for Oxford, who won without much apparent effort in 21 minutes 39 seconds, leaving the Cambridge crew several lengths behind in such an exhausted condition that their boat did not even cross the finish line.

The New-York Baseball Club has had clear sailing up to now, and its present trouble with a couple of players is not likely to be serious. Rusie, the pitcher, and Farrell, the catcher, simply want more money than the officials of the ub are willing to pay. Each player has been offered a good salary for the coming seasonprobably as much as any other player in the country will receive. Both are clever players. and the local team can ill afford to do without them. In justice, however, to the other players a line must be drawn somewhere, and the club will do without Rusie and Farrell rather than submit to exorbitant demands and thereby create dissensions among the other players which would ruin the team's pennant chances.

Enterprising citizens who endeavor to achieve wealth by means of the illicit distillation of whiskey should exercise particular care with regard to the danger of an outbreak of fire. especially if they happen to be newly established in this remunerative branch of business ably containing a distinct tribe of Esquimaux

the premises the attention of the Fire Depart- may be developed with great profit; for the inment is officially attracted to the stills in such | ternal forces of the earth and their varied prodmanner as to render necessary the intervention ucts are bounded by no limitations of climate of the Revenue authorities. This is precisely or of latitude. what has happened in the case of an illicit whiskey distilling establishment in Jeffersonst., where a fire broke out yesterday morning, and its managers are now "wanted," their dreams of rapid fortune and of subsequent emi-

nence in municipal politics being rudely shat-

tered-at any rate, for the present, After a considerable amount of hesitation ex-Assistant District-Attorney Goff has at length consented to act as counsel for the Police Investigation Committee. He reached this, decision after a prolonged interview yesterday whereby he undertakes charge of the case provides for "a full and complete investigation all along the line." Mr. Goff is not expected to be ready with his brief until about thirty days hence. In the mean time the Committee will resolutely prosecute, and may perhaps complete, that indispensable branch of the investigation which particularly relates to the doings of the police at the polls, and which has already produced abounding evidence of systematic rascality.

NEW HOPE FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The introduction in the Legislature of a bill his jag with him. to legalize and promote the execution of Mr. Hewitt's plan for rapid-transit railroads built with public money and owned by the city affords ground for congratulation and encouragement. We heartily welcome this new depart ure in search of the relief which has been needed so long. As a melancholy experience has shown, the prime essential in the carrying out of such an undertaking is that it should be all sizes-from single drink to gallon jug, and put in the hands of competent and trustworthy all degrees of continuance, from a little allmen. If the citizens whom the bill associates | night-er to a three months' jamboree-simply with the Mayor and Controller for this pur- stared at it in amazement as it staggered by pose are not competent and trustworthy we might as well give up once for all the habit of judging men by their records. So far, then, as the Commission is concerned, the confidence of the community has been secured at the outset. erly in the mission on which he was sent. This Upon the details of the bill nobody can pronounce a valuable opinion who has not given off at El Paso and take on a fresh cargo of the them more careful consideration than has been long-range distillations of the vicinage, small possible since they were made public.

Of the main features of the scheme we sincerely approve, circumstances and conditions the usually obdurate and unsocial mule. Havbeing what they are. One thing at least has ing accomplished this patriotic task, he was been demonstrated by the proceedings of the present Commission, namely, that it ought to be put out of existence with the least possible delay. Another thing has been pretty well ish the jag on the way. And then an ungrate established, and that is that the miseries from which the people of New-York now suffer for want of adequate transportation facilities are likely to continue and grow worse indefinitely unless the municipality which represents the people intervenes in their behalf. If that reasonable belief has not been conclusively established, nevertheless, in our opinion, it would be foolish to wait longer for further proof. The city imperatively requires rapid transit, and the city can better afford to furnish the means of securing it than to keep on hoping year after year for the presumably unattainable.

In common, we think, with many others we are somewhat disappointed to find that the bill leaves the proposed Commission free to it pleases. We have supposed, and still suppose, that the projectors of this scheme, to whom we owe the bill now before the Legislature, have in mind only such underground routes and modes of construction and operation as Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Wilson have described. It is also to be assumed that the Commission is expected to work out the problem on those lines, and the latitude which the bill gives may be justified by legal or other necessary considerations. It is chiefly in view of and interests of the city, as well as of individuals whose property may be required for public purposes, appear to be securely guarded, as was to be anticipated from the professional standing and official experience of the lawyer who closed weak, but final losses were not large, to judge prior to a full discussion, which may develop some defects, the measure is an excellent piece of work. The present situation, therefore, as regards rapid transit, may fairly be called hopeful. That anything has yet been practically guaranteed only the oversanguine can suppose. Three years ago there was much jubilation over the beginning of what was fond ly deemed to be an energetic and straightforward movement in the right direction, but the joy was soon turned into mourning, which has lasted ever since.

The happy possibility of getting rid of the present Commission suggests a grateful recognition of the eminent service which one member of it has rendered to the city. From first to last Mr. John H. Starin has done his duty with unfailing firmness and sagacity. The Commission was geared to turn out a product agreeable to a Tammany-Manhattan combination of speculators, and the community is under an immerse obligation to Mr. Starin for its salvation from that fate. He has baffled ingenious wiles resisted constant pressure, upset many selfish calculations, and finally, as it now seems safe to believe, kept the way clear for a rational and honorable undertaking in the interest of all the people. It would have been of great advantage to the city if his services could have been retained, and if any one of the gentlemen named for the new Commission should decline to accept the burden we hope that Mr. Starin may be induced to take his place.

## THE ELLESMERE LAND EXPEDITION.

Arctic exploration bids fair to be uncommonly active this year, and probably fruitful of valuable results. Two important expeditions are already far out of our sight in the unknown North, having made their startings last summer. A third has within the last few days set out in their wake, a fourth is almost ready to follow, and arrangements are now being completed for yet a fifth, to be on its way before the coming summer is upon us. Each of these parties will pursue a different path, in a different manner, and with a different purpose from the others, and each has its own reasons for expecting success and its own especial claims upon the interest and sympathy of mankind. Among these expeditions the last mentioned

is perhaps the least pretentious in form, yet in its object one of the most interesting. It is the one that Mr. Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, is organizing to go to Ellesmere Land. In point of equipment and expense it is singularly modest. It will have no ship of its own, but will hire passage on some northbound whaler, at so much a head for the men and so much a ton for their implements and supplies. Then it will be put ashore, as far up Baffin's Bay as the whaler can go, and will thereafter shift for itself as best it can. The objects of this enterprise are several, and though they do not include an attempt to reach the Pole, they are more than ordinarily important. One is the establishment of a permanent station of relief, which will be of incalculable value to the whalers who every year visit those waters. Another is the scientific exploration of Ellesmere Land-a vast region, rich in flora and fauna despite its high latitude, and prob-

rades who were many months ago left stranded on that inhospitable shore. There have been few Arctic ventures more modest and more heroic than that of Biörling and Kalistenius, and it would be a shame upon the world if earnest efforts were not made for their relief. That they are still alive is probable, and there is ample room to hope that Mr. Stein and his comrades will find them, and find in them unmorning with Dr. Parkhurst and President daunted and efficient aids in pursuing the other Charles Stewart Smith, of the Chamber of objects of the expedition. All the world admires Commerce, and it is stated that the agreement a hero as well as it loves a lover, and will follow with vital interest the progress of this gallant enterprise in Ellesmere Land.

THE CONVERSION OF HOGE.

The return some time since to Roanoke, Va., of Colonel John Hampton Hoge from a fitful and ineffectual attempt to reach Amoy, China, where he had been commissioned to represent the Democratic party of this country in a consular capacity, was doubtless a reminder to the citizens of Roanoke that he that goeth forth and drinketh, bearing much whiskey, shall doubtless come again with effusion, bringing

Recent advices from Roanoke indicate that the Colonel has become suddenly and unexpectedly sober. That is to say, he has severed his relations with the party which he so industriously and faithfully represented in lugging across the continent a jag of such massive proportions that the cowboys on the plains, who are supposed to be familiar with jags of There is reason to believe that the Colonel was not moved by mere love of rum in this transportation enterprise, but was rather animated by a sincere desire to represent his party prophe was determined to do, even if he had to get quantities of which have been known to sap the vitality of the hardy cactus and exhilarate astonished and disgusted to be recalled when he had reached San Francisco. Returning to Washington, he took excellent care not to diminful Administration informed him that he need

not go to China at all. There was no reason for it unless, perhaps, it was that in the present condition of the Treasury it would reduce the revenue from the tax on whiskey too much to let so large a consumer leave the country. At any rate, the Colonel did not like the way the Administration had treated him, and immediately took steps toward abandoning the party by proceeding to get sober. We infer from the latest advices from Roanoke that the process has been pretty nearly completed, and that the Colonel is now almost if not entirely in his right mind. He proposes to join the Republican party. He has "tendered his services," a Roanoke dispatch says, to the choose almost any type of rapid-transit road Republican City Committee. What particular service he proposes to render is not stated, but we presume it is to appear as an "awful example" of what a man may expect from the Democratic party after having illustrated its doctrines and tendencies in a laborious journey

of three thousand miles and back. As for the Colonel's joining the Republican party, we do not know that there is any special objection to it; that is, so far as his voting for Republicans is concerned. He cannot be hin dered from that, nor would we hinder him if tainty of life involves that this large liberty of choice suggests some misgivings. The rights are knocking at the door that it may be neces. of choice suggests some misgivings. The rights are knocking at the door that it may be neces keener, more intelligent and more virtuous effiuntil they have spent some little time voting the ticket and wearing off the effects of long and heavy Democratic lags.

FREEDOM AND LAWBREAKING.

If a foreign student of Republican institutions should visit the United States to-day, the impressions he would receive as to the character and the probable future of those institutions would not be entirely encouraging. Events crowd so close upon each other that they dull the senses, and perhaps there are not many this time to justify disgust and apprehension.

The foreign student, on landing in this the courts engaged in convicting of crimes against the rights of suffrage various election officers. representatives of the great party which governs the city and the Nation. He would find a legislative committee engaged in exploring the to decide whether the personal incomes of officers and the campaign funds of the ruling party have been swelled by blackmailing or protecting houses of infamy. He would find in the great city across the East River that the courts had sentenced the political master of Gravesend to the State prison, and that a justice of that locality had been convicted and was a fugitive from justice. He would find in Troy an inquest in progress in which the legal responsibility for a murder is already fixed upon a partisan of a United States Senator, while the moral responsibility for that murder and for other crimes and a fraudulent election of Mayor is divided between that Senator and the Governor of this State.

Across the river westward he would find a State government disorganized by the revolutionary act of a minority in one branch of the Legislature, and would observe with amazehistory of the State, through the lawless conduct of the Governor and the Attorney-General. He would also learn that in Jersey City about seventy election officers had been convicted of party, and that the burning question was whether the lawbreakers, gamblers and swindlers could forever defy the law and the majesty of the people.

Half way across the continent he would find another Governor, representing the Socialistic fanaticism, by means of which the same political party obtained control of the National Government, engaged in defying the courts and making war upon the police, while the United States Army is summoned to preserve the peace. He would learn that another Governor of the same faction had engaged in similar revolutionary performances in Kansas. From South Carolina he would hear of a desperate struggle on the part of substantial and property-owning citizens against another lawless and fanatical Governor of the same faction.

At the National Capital he would find a Democratic President doubting whether he dared to veto a dishonest and dangerous financial measure, because it is demanded by the inflationists and repudiators of the same faction and of his own party. He would find a Democratic Congress striving, by the passage of acts which many of its members abhor, to escape political have not had time to secure political influ- never yet seen by civilized men. Yet another | ruin through measures which involve the coun-

ence. For in the event of any conflagration on | is to search for possible mineral wealth, which | try in financial ruin, and which have already brought the worst disasters for half a century to the industries and business of the Nation. He would find members of this party sitting in all may become commonplace together. In that press their own convictions, because of the eases of the present intellectual and social period human sympathy is the purpose of this expedition to seek and to succor, if possible, the two great body of their constituents. Seeing all cept it can degrade every fine thing to its dull Swedish scientists and their two sailor com- this, would not the foreign student of free in- level. There was a certain piquant force, likestitutions ask what epidemic of insanity could wise,-as a point of art,-in his remark: "If one ever have brought the people to intrust power to such men as have thus abused it?

## IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The degeneracy of the times is a favorite theme for pessimists now, as it always has been; but seldom, at least in American history, have there been so many signs of moral regeneration and the quickening of public conscience as are to be witnessed in what is in very truth this year of grace. Never have there been more grounds for encouragement for those who believe that the world is steadily growing better as well as older, and that there is leaven working which will inevitably leaven the whole lump of civilization.

Adversity offers the supreme test of charneter for nations as for men. The American people have been passing through the gravest financial crisis in their history during the last year, and what resources of patience, conservatism, good sense and generosity have been revealed! With enormous shrinkages of values, with almost every industrial interest paralyzed. a Mugwump newspaper that made the statement, with factories closed, wages falling, and hundreds of thousands of workmen out of employment, with what self-possession, good humor and hopefulness have all classes adapted themselves to reverses of fortune! The hardest winter known in forty years has passed without bread riots and with few labor disturbances. Terrible as the sufferings and privations of the unemployed poor have been, relief measures have been adopted on a scale which would not have been possible in any other country. and rich and poor have been brought into close fellowship through works of mercy and enlightened charity. Who can regard the steadiness and fine temper shown by the American people in this blackest of economic years, or recall the wonderful works of Christian benevolence in these hard times, and not be convinced that the world is growing better?

Panic years are ordinarily seasons of religious revival. Signs of this kind have not been lacking, although they are less conspicuous than ardent evangelists might have expected. But there has been an unmistakable reaction from one end of the land to the other against the worst tendencies of political life. There has been a popular recoil against the ignorance of demagogues and the vagaries of Socialist fanaties. Legislators at Washington may be blind to the rapid changes which have been in progress East, West and South, but there has been nothing short of a revolution in public opinion. There has been, moreover, a genuine revival of public conscience in political affairs. There has been a general awakening to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The revolt against misgovernment in Brooklyn, the prosecution of McKane and his Gravesend gang, the impending collapse of Ring power in this town, the restoration of responsible home rule in Buffalo, the overwhelming condemnation of Maynardism in this State and the righteous indignation excited by execrable election crimes in Troy are indications of a widespread reaction against intolerable evils in American politics, which have been fostered and aggravated by public indifference to the responsibilities of citizenship.

Politicians who have spent their lives in learn ing the tricks of their trade may be slow in discerning the signs of the times; but whoever mingles with men feels the pulse of a more whole subject. Intelligent opinion in England vigorous and healthful public life, and knows and in this country-for Americans have a spethat crimes against free suffrage, the tyrannical | cial regard for the famous Abbey-will coincide domination of party bosses like Croker, Sheet in this view. han, McLaughlin and Murphy, the scandalous misgovernment of American cities, the control we could. But we venture to suggest that this period of probation for new converts, and that zenship has been evolved from the degradation and chicanery of recent politics, and it stands they should not be admitted to full communion for morality and good government. Preachers may be sounding jeremiads on the degeneracy of the times; newspapers may be alming mainly to entertain a public that is not as flippant and cynical as they suppose; but good citizenship is a greater power for righteousness than it has been for many years. The moral world is moving surely, if not rapidly, and in the right direction.

MR TRUING ON INDIVIDUALITY. The proposition illustrated by Mr. Henry Irv-Americans who realize how much there is at Ing's discourse at Harvard on Thursday is that "in order to reach the highest expression of his power, an individual must develop that which greatest city of the New World, would find its is part of his own nature." He began by disclaiming the purpose to make a formal address, and declared that he would only offer a few desultory reflections upon the great importance of individuality. That attribute he designated as priceless, and in value next only to honor and conduct of the city Police Department, in order health. He warned his hearers against the folly of imitation, even of great models-such as Daniel Webster and Phillips Brooks. Natural power, he thought, should not be trimmed to a pattern. Actors, whose occupation it is to present appearances that will be recognized as typically possible, cannot help, he said, arriving at a high opinion of the worth of identity. The difference between character and caricature was then indicated, and it was well urged that while superficial traits may be imitated with ease, the higher qualities of an individuality elude the copyist-who thus loses his labor. Adverting to the experience of the actor, Mr. Irving indicated the transmigration which proceeds, as the impersonator divests himself of one individuality and assumes another-changing his voice, manner, and even pronunciation, so as to give to each character its appropriate atmosphere. Internal force, he insisted, is the first requisite; external appearance the medium through which that force is made manifest. Customs ought not ment that this minority had been enabled thus to be copied, he thought-because that practice far to defeat the will of the people, declared tends to obliterate personality, and sometimes to lost his job in the Wichita drugstore where he with an emphasis hardly ever equalled in the make people absurd. The habit of shaking hands, with the elbow on a level with the top of the head, was mentioned as an everyday illustration of ludicrous folly. Mr. Irving's hearers,-being young men, about to enter upon crimes perpetrated in the interest of the same | active life,-were admonished that they will have to deal with men, and that in the struggle of existence, whether to make fortune or to keep it, individualities are pitted against each other; and hence, said the speaker, a knowledge of your own strength and weakness is of the first importance. An actor, he declared, is strong when he knows his own limitations-and to illustrate that point a felicitous reference was made to the English actor Robson, who imitated the method of Edmund Kean,-but only in momentary efforts, never in emergencies requiring sustained power. There might be wisdom in the judicious imitation of fine methods, for the accomplishment of specific purposes, in art, and in the conduct of life; nevertheless, said Mr. Irving, merely to imitate a method is not to apply it; and persons moved by great thoughts or deep passion have no need to copy any style or limit themselves by any restriction. Sincerity was pro claimed as the touchstone of art and life. No man, it was urged, should mistrust his own identity and put aside his special gifts in order to make himself an imperfect copy of somebody

else; but each,-without egotism, and with cau

tion as to his weakness,-should protect himself

by added strength.

A specially pungent portion of Mr. Irving's speech was its playful reference to contempo-

rary censors who illustrate the fable of the fox who had lost its tail, by endeavoring to persuade men and women of stronger individuality than their own to discard that advantage-so that terror and with chattering teeth, fearing to ex- he struck his finger upon one of the chief dishad to illustrate a passion 'confused, outrageous, variable,' how ridiculous it would be to illustrate it with the graces of sonorous elecution!"

> President Cleveland is believed by both his friends and opponents to possess courage of a certain kind, and on occasion in the past he has not hesitated to give satisfactory evidence on this point. Now he has another opportunity. Will he measure up to it?

> Here is a question which we submit to the readers of The Tribune: If any one who had been in the habit of reading this paper and making daily quotations from its columns should say to us: "You have not had a word to say in favor of a sweeping and fearless investigation, but have uttered a vast amount of childish twaddie to the effect that Police Department 'abuses, frauds, outrages and wrongs' can be lessened by putting two Republican boys into the board to divide the responsibility with two Tammany boys"-what single word would describe the person making the statement? And if it were what difference would it make?

> Although New-York and its sister city are not yet consolidated, and cannot be till after a considerable amount of voting and legislation, the wits of the provinces are making merry in the search for new and apposite names for the enlarged municipality. But they are very likely throwing away their time and ingenuity. The old name will, without doubt, remain what it is under all the vicissitudes of growth and addition and decadence which may befall the city during as many centuries and changes as have passed over Rome or Babylon. The prefix "New" may be dropped some time, when time has made it a misnomer, and the old city from which it took its name, with its memories of Caesar and Constantine and Agricola as well as the proud ones of later centuries, has fallen into forgetfulness. But it will be a good while before that possible abbreviation takes place, and none of the new names suggested for it in such generous and amusing profusion at the West and elsewhere are likely to have any chance of adoption. It has worn two preceding appellationsone aboriginal and the other Dutch; but the present one is, so to speak, dyed in the wool of which its fabric is woven, and is likely to last as long as its foundations or memorles.

Charles Bonsall, chairman of the People's party of Ohio, says that J. S. Coxey will probably run for Congress. So this is why Coxey has been exploited so much lately.

On the day that the news was published here of Mr. Yates Thompson's offer of £38,000 for an annex to Westminster Abbey, The Tribune remarked that there were a good many monuments to nobodies in the Abbey, and that, instead of an addition, a housecleaning seemed to be in order. Our readers cannot have failed to note that in a recent letter our London correspondent takes the same view, and says that the best way of dealing with the admitted difficulty would be "to clear away a good many of the existing monuments in the Abbey itself, and so make room for the deserving who are to come." Mr. Smalley deprecates the idea of an annex, and calls for the appointment of another Royal Commission to reconsider the

"Give us your proof," cries the Senatorial mouthpiece of the Brooklyn Ring and Gang experience of all who travel across it-these are the proofs, eloquent and convincing. If more are needed, see the Trustees' own confession.

Campaigns in Africa and warfare with African potentates, especially when the latter are killed, re found to involve after-consequences, in the shape of black widows, not contemplated in the declaration of hostilities. Since the death of Lobengula his former wives have been reporting for rations at British headquarters in such numbers as to press severely on the commissariat, and according to the most respected local authorities they have only begun to come. The conquerors will find themselves under the necessity of providing for the permanent support of a procession of colored widows reaching from Matabeleland to the sources of the Niger, all relicts of the departed chieftain and equally entitled to subsistence. This obligation will be severely felt In the army estimates at home, as well as among the distributing officials of the conquered territory. Such an army of turbulent and destitute dowagers is far more difficult to deal with than the one Lobengula led to defeat, or which any other chieftain of that sweltering region will be likely to gather under his banners. It will, perhaps, put a new face on military operations in South Africa for some time to come, and before another sovereignty is invaded care should be taken to obtain a roster of the conjugal retinue surrounding the throne, an estimate of their average longevity, and their probable outlay in beads and bangles during the rest of their lives. Only in this way can the cost of the expedition be approximated, and a judgment reached as to whether it will be worth the outlay. If Great Britain had the money back which the Matabele war has cost her, and Lobengula could be restored to his wives, and all the warriors, black and white, slain in the contest resuscitated and set in their several ranks again, it is likely that everybody would be better off and all the interests of justice and civilization quite as happlly subserved.

It is said that Mr. Mary Elizabeth Lease has was employed.

Has Mr. Washington E. Connor bought an ancient chapel of Columbus or Dr. Turnbull's old sugar mill? This is a question for archaeologists, and troops of them may soon be expected descending on New Smyrna, Fla. The old ruin there which has always been supposed to have been built by the Turnbull colony is now said to show unmistakable marks of ecclesiastical design, and while digging near the walls recently three large bronze candlesticks, such as are used in churches, were discovered. It is conjectured that on Columbus's second voyage some of his seventeen ships came northward and, land ing on the Flor'da coast, the voyagers erected a chapel as they had been instructed to do by Queen Isabella. Perhaps Columbus himself was there. We should rejoice to believe that he ever did set foot in the United States. Otherwise we shall never feel that we were quite properly discovered. Ponce de Leon as a proxy isn't nearly so romantic. As for the New Smyrna sugar house, that is bound to rank with the iron mask and the Newport mill.

They have abolished Fast Day in Massachu setts, but the old Bay State still survives. The most conservative were forced to admit that Fast Day had fallen from its ancient estate, and that its original force and meaning had vanished almost wholly from the minds of men. In its stead there is to be a new holiday in Massachusetts, namely, the 19th of April, the anni-

versary of the ever-memorable Concord Fight, at which the "embattled farmers" "fired the shot heard round the world." This day is worthy to be made a holiday in Massachusetts as a substitute for the Puritan day of fasting and prayer, which is so little in harmony with the spirit of our age.

There are a good many people in this town who would like to know why Police Captain Devery, although he has been under indictment for months, still remains in good and regular standing as a member of the police force and continues to perform his duties as a captain. I's the answer to be found in the magic word "pull"

### PERSONAL.

Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, Editor of "The Moslem World," of this city, is to give a tree lecture on "Islam" in Boston to-morrow (Monday)

Lady Butler (Miss Thompson, of "Roll Call" celebrity) lives at Aldershot with her husband, General Sir William Butler, and their five children. She is painting a picture of Waterloo for the Royal Academy.

Senator Hoar in his address in Brooklyn or Thursday night on "The Northwest Territory and the Ordinance of 1787" spoke at considerable length of the time required in getting the ordinance passed through Congress-It took not less than four years—and then, with a merry twinkle in his eye, added: "A longer time than that required to secure a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver act!" His saily provoked a hearty laugh and a round of hand-chapping. This was the Senator's second visit to Brooklyn, the first having been made forty-one years ago. years ago.

The chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for the current year, the Rev. Dr. George S. Barrett, of Norwich, is one of the most highly honored and esteemed ministers in Great Britain. His whole ministerial life has been spent in Norwich, which is the chief city of East Anglia, and he occupies a position there similar to that of Mr. Dale in Birmingham, or Dr. Berry in Wolverhampton. The Doctor's degree was recently conferred on him by the University of St. Andrew's.

"A venerable man," says "The Chicago Inter Ocean," "who deserves well of his country and is honored the world over for his achievements, has been quietly walking these streets for three months, almost without recognition. His name is Theodore R. Timby, and your memory is so short that the name will not enlighten you as to his claims to a paragraph in this letter. As long ago as 1816 Mr. Timby exhibited to Army offias 1846 Mr. Timby exhibited to Army officers his plans for the revolving tower which
is now in use in the navies of nearly all nations. In 1882 he patented this design, and in
that year contracted with the builders of the
Monitor for the use of the revolving tower upon
that vessel for a consideration of \$5,000. He also
invented—think what it means to all who go to
war and whom armies and navies protect—the
system of firing guns by electricity, and the American pattern of the turbine water wheel. Mr. Timby
is seventy-two years old, but is as vigorous as
Gadstone was at that age, and his mind is as
fertile in invention as ever. Last week General
Miles and some members of his staff honored
themselves by calling upon this grand old man."

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Philadelphia Ledger" accounts for Boss Croker's wealth by saying that "perhaps he has had a whack at New-York's seigniorage.'

"How did you manage to sell that piece of goods that's ell out of date to Mrs. Hifl!?"
Clerk—I told her it was a great bargain, but I thought Mrs. Richcoin had had it laid aside for one of her daughters. Then she took it right off.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Manhattan Press Clipping Bureau of this city gathered 4,200 editorial references to the late George W. Childs, and only three of them were unkind.

A Puzzle.-Mudge-I'm in a peck of trouble. Yabsley-What's the matter?
Mudge-Why-er-you know, I have been paying some attention to old Stockaniand's eldest daughter. I've got an invitation to poker with him to-night, and I don't know whether he'll get mad if I beat him or think I have no business capacity if I let him beat me.-(Indianapolis Journal.

"Thrift" is the name of an attractive monthly which is to be an advocate of mutual benefit, fraternal and accident insurance and building associations. This portion of the insurance field has not heretofore been covered by a trade journal, and under its energetic management "Thrift" may con-fidently look forward to a successful future

TENNYSON IN POLITICS. Break! break! break! On the bleak Sait River shores, And I would that my tongue could echo The sound of the fateful oars.

Oh, well for the President's brain,
Or what he thinks is such.
That he's very obtuse to the signs of the times,
And cannot reason much.

And the cruel elections come, And they wipe the floor with him, While they whisper the dreadful fact in his east That they soon will douse his glim.

Break! break! break!
O party of treason and spoils!
For the people's day will come at length,
When your party dies in the toils.
—Toledo Blade.

It must have been a conservative Presbyterian who said recently that a man may be very liberal in his views, and closefisted in his contributions. And it was probably a liberal Presbyterian who retorted that a man who is illiberal in his giving may be illiberal also in his thinking. So, now, the honors are about even.

Mrs. Mildmay-But what makes you think Mr. Mrs. Mildmay—But what makes you think Mr.
De Seever is a bad man?

Mrs. Sharpe—My dear woman, when a man never
forgets to mail the letters his wife intrusts him
with you may be sure he has clandestine correspondence with some other woman, or he wouldn't
be so careful to clean out his pockets before going
home.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Rochester Democrat" quotes the following gems from the local correspondence of a Western

"The death of Mr. and Mrs. Bratt and child, who have left us within two weeks, will be deeply mourned by the church as well as their other Instead of going to Chicago to spend a few weeks, the family, all three, gone to heaven to spend eternity. How nice to all go so near together. First little Ethel, a little more than a week Mrs. Mary Bratt, another week again, Ransom, which constituted the family. All at rest. Our loss is their gain. 'Weep not for me.' "
"The Misses Florence and Minnie Frew have quite

recovered from their sickness caused by the lovely coloring of the ice cream at the Aiken welding, It is also lucky to have a physician who understands his business so well."

The Superfluous Woman.—"Dear," asked Mrs. Wickwire, looking up from her paper, "what does this paper mean by referring to "the superfluous woman?" What is the superfluous woman? "In our engagement days," answered Mr. Wickwire, "the superfluous woman was your younger sister."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" quotes statistics showing that while New-York received 65 per cent of the World's Fair imports, Philadelphia received only one-third of 1 per cent. It declares that Tacoma, El Paso and Laredo are commercially ahead of Philadelphia, and it wants to know why these things are so.

"Look here, I have come to the conclusion that it is all humbug with your vegetarian principles. The other evening I was at a vegetarian club, and true as I am alive, most of the members present were actually gorging themselves with beefsteaks!" "That is easily explained. Any member arriving late on a club night is compelled to eat a beefsteak by way of punishment; and yet, strange to say, many of our members always make a point of being late."—Spassvogel.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who is somnolent a preacher that when he preaches both of his feet go to sleep.

Mme. M., a very clever planist, when sitting next to Colonel Ramollot at the dinner table asked him in a winning tone of voice: "Are you fond of music, colonel?" "Madame," replied the warrior, rolling a savage pair of eyes, "I am not afraid of it"—(Le Rappel.

"General" Fry, of Les Angeles, Cal., is about to lead an army of the Commonwealth from that point to Washington. The General appears to be much more truculent than Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio. He has ordered Secretary Lamont to provide rations for his army. But it would be just like the wily Secretary of War to ignore the demand. On the whole, the public will not take much stock in the General's ability to get to Washington. Coxey is the man for the public's money. He is rich, is the proud possessor of a complete suit of tin armor, and has for his lieutenant Carl Brown, the greatest has for his lieutenant Carl Brown, the greatest Compared with Coxey, the Los Angeles General is small fry indeed.

Small boy (to grocer)—If you please, Mr. Wellby, my mother wants to know if you will give her an almanac.

Grocer (leaning over the counter)—But, my little man, your mother does not get her groceries here Small boy-No. Mr. Wellby, but we borrow your who Abarrow.-(Tit-Bits-